

Jacob says that every multiple of 6 is a multiple of 3, but not every multiple of 3 is a multiple of 6. What do you think? Why? Jacob is wrong because

as you can see here any when one to nine to see that they have 3 and 6 and as you see 3 has 3 as a multiple any does not have 6 as a multiple and 9 has 3 as a multiple but not 6. And also you can see by timesing 3 and 3

①	②	✓ ③
3 6		3 6
④	⑤	⑥
		3 6
⑦	⑧	✓ ⑨
		3 6

4 times spatterly 3 number are 3060 90 120 150 180 210 240 270 and 6 number are 60 120 180 240 300 360 420 480 560. 3 is not a multiple of 420 480 and 560. And six is not a multiple of 300 150 210 270. so Jacob

1x3=3
2x3=6
3x3=9
4x3=12
5x3=15
6x3=18
7x3=21
8x3=24
9x3=27

1x6=6
2x6=12
3x6=18
4x6=24
5x6=30
6x6=36
7x6=42
8x6=48
9x6=54

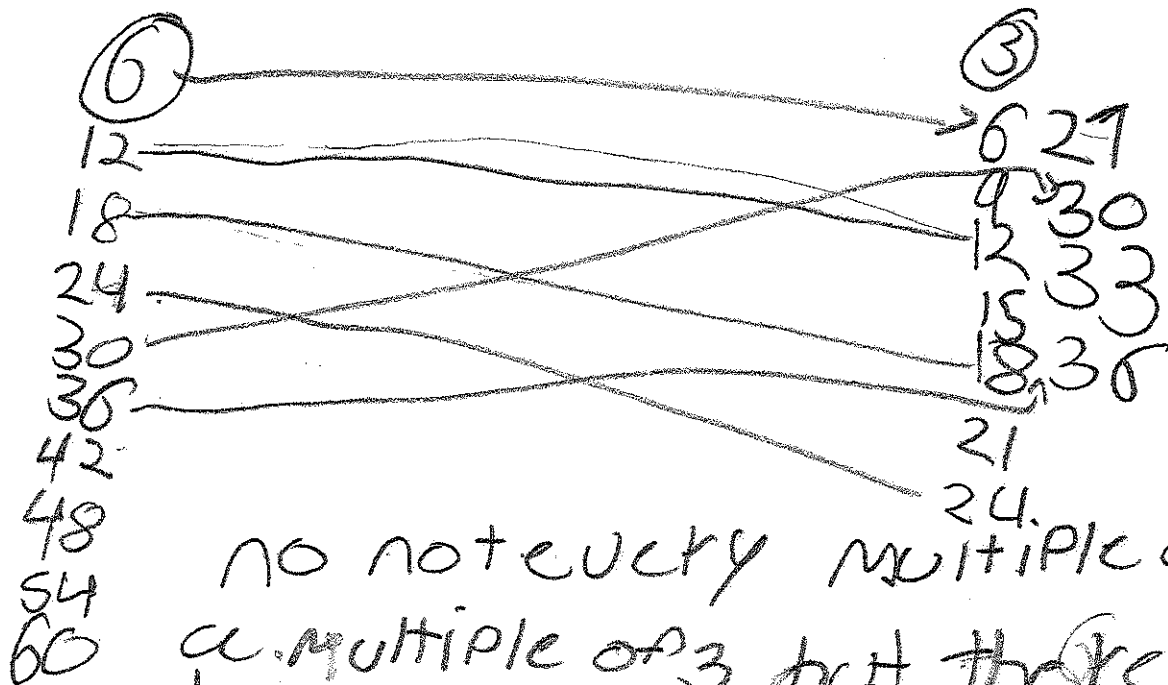
is wrong.

Jacob says that every multiple of 6 is a multiple of 3, but not every multiple of 3 is a multiple of 6. What do you think? Why?

I think Jacob  
is wrong because  
a lot of multiples  
of 3 are multiples  
of 6 like 12 3 3 and  
more

3	6
6	12
12	18
15	24
18	30
21	36
24	42
27	48
30	54
33	60
36	66
39	72
42	78

Jacob says that every multiple of 6 is a multiple of 3, but not every multiple of 3 is a multiple of 6. What do you think? Why?



no not every multiple of 6 is a multiple of 3 but there is a lot the is no 9 in a multiple of 6 but there is a 9 in a multiple of 3 that's why i think Jacob is wrong

Jacob says that every multiple of 6 is a multiple of 3, but not every multiple of 3 is a multiple of 6. What do you think? Why?

multiples of 3

3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21,  
24, 27, 30, 33, 36

multiples of 6

6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36,  
42, 48, 54, 60, 66, 72

I disagree with Jacob because not all multiples of 6 is a multiple of 3 sure there might some of the same number but not all of them are and Jacob is saying that all multiples of 6 is a multiple of 3 it kind of is possible but not all the numbers equal the same number.

3

6

$$\begin{array}{l}
 3 \times 24 = 72 \\
 6 \times 12 = 72 \\
 6 \times 12 = 72
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 6 \times 72 = 432 \\
 3 \times 272 = 816 \\
 6 \times 432 = 2592
 \end{array}$$

Jacob says that every multiple of 6 is a multiple of 3, but not every multiple of 3 is a multiple of 6. What do you think? Why?

Jacob is right because if you pick any number like  $6 \times 72$  it equals 432 but if you double the number you are multiplying by 2 and make 6 3 it will be 864.  $3 \times 144 = 432$  so it's the same but when you divide 72 by 2 it equals 36 and  $36 \times 3 = 108$  so nothing equals 108 when you multiply a number by 6.

6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, ...

3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, ...

Jacob says that every multiple of 6 is a multiple of 3, but not every multiple of 3 is a multiple of 6. What do you think? Why?

I think Jacob is wrong

because six doesn't go to 21, 15, 9, 27 but 3 does

so 6 is 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, ... but 3 is 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, ...

6 doesn't go six times or six, fifteen  
so that's why I think Jacob is wrong

Jacob says that every multiple of 6 is a multiple of 3, but not every multiple of 3 is a multiple of 6. What do you think? Why?

I think Jacob is right. Because if you look at a regular 12 by 12 multiplication chart, all the multiples of 6 are also multiples of 3, except 3 have some more multiples, but most are the same. 6 is missing some multiples that 3 has, but 3 isn't missing any that 6 has.

3  
6  
9  
12  
15  
18  
21  
24  
27  
30  
33  
36

6  
12  
18  
24  
30  
36  
42  
48  
54  
60  
66  
72

Jacob says that every multiple of 6 is a multiple of 3, but not every multiple of 3 is a multiple of 6. What do you think? Why?

I agree with Jacob, some multiples say 9.  $3 \times 3 = 9$  but  $6 \times$  nothing will equal 9.

$3 \times 1 = 3$  not a multiple of six, but  $3 \times 4 = 12$  is a multiple of six

$6 \times 1 = 6$  is the same as  $3 \times 2 = 6$   
just like,  $6 \times 2 = 12$  and  $3 \times 4 = 12$



Jacob says that every multiple of 6 is a multiple of 3, but not every multiple of 3 is a multiple of 6. What do you think? Why?

No I think that Jacob is wrong  
because if 3 is a multiple of  
6 then 6 is also a multiple of  
3 because it works both ways

Multiples of 6	Multiples of 3
12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48,	6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30.

Jacob says that every multiple of 6 is a multiple of 3, but not every multiple of 3 is a multiple of 6. What do you think? Why?

⑥ MULTIPLES

12 18 24 30  
36 42 48 54  
60 66 72

③

6 9 12  
15 18 21  
24 27 30  
33 36

NO I don't think that every multiple of 6 is a multiple of 3 because only 5 out of 11 multiples of 6 are the same as the other ten multiples of 3.

[ ] = Answer      = reason

Jacob says that every multiple of 6 is a multiple of 3, but not every multiple of 3 is a multiple of 6. What do you think? Why?

No I don't think that 6 and 3 have the same because ~~they~~ they're not the same numbers eventhough they could be multipuls of eachoth. They ~~ob~~ have some of the same multipuls but not all the same. And it kinda doesn't

Jacob says that every multiple of 6 is a multiple of 3, but not every multiple of 3 is a multiple of 6. What do you think? Why?

⑥

6, 12, 18,  
24, 30, 36,  
42, 48, 54,  
60, 66,

I think that Jacob  
is correct because

I did 11 multiples  
for each number,  
and there are all the  
same.

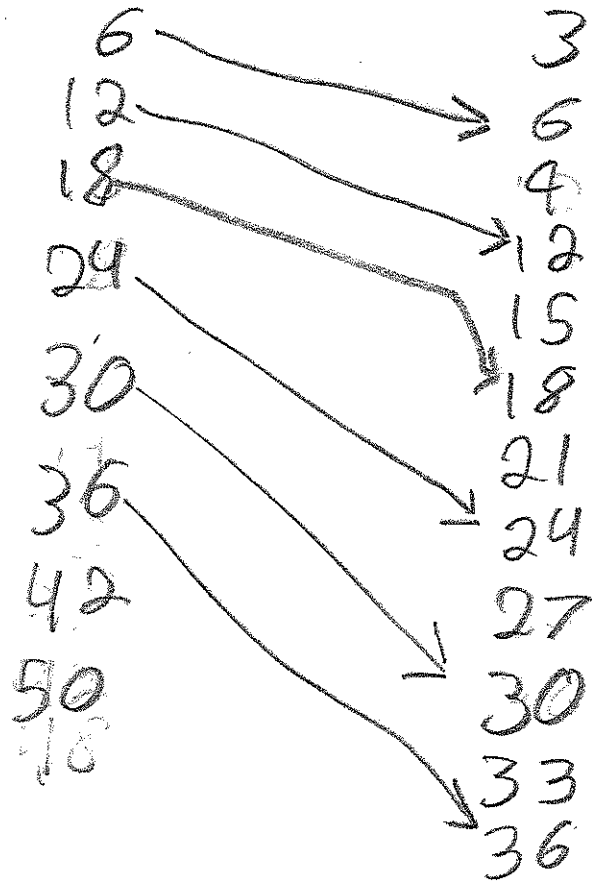
③

6, 12, 18,  
24, 30,  
36, 42, 48,  
54, 60, 66

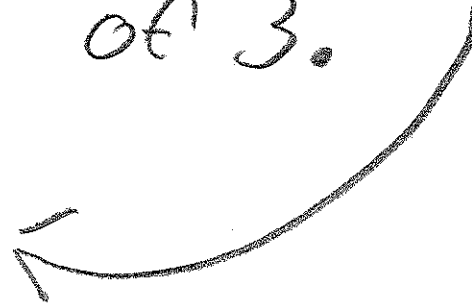
Jacob says that every multiple of 6 is a multiple of 3, but not every multiple of 3 is a multiple of 6. What do you think? Why?

I doubt that Jacob is right because  
3 is not a multiple of six or 9 or even  
45 so he is not right

Jacob says that every multiple of 6 is a multiple of 3, but not every multiple of 3 is a multiple of 6. What do you think? Why?



no. no + ALL of  
the multiples of  
six are multiples  
of 3.



Jacob says that every multiple of 6 is a multiple of 3, but not every multiple of 3 is a multiple of 6. What do you think? Why?

### Some Multiples of 3

$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

$$3 \times 3 = 9$$

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

$$3 \times 5 = 15$$

$$3 \times 6 = 18$$

$$3 \times 7 = 21$$

$$3 \times 8 = 24$$

$$3 \times 9 = 27$$

$$3 \times 10 = 30$$

$$3 \times 11 = 33$$

$$3 \times 12 = 36$$

$$3 \times 100 = 300$$

$$3 \times 1000 = 3000$$

$$3 \times 10000 = 30000$$

$$3 \times 100000 = 300000$$

### Some Multiples of 6

$$6 \times 2 = 12$$

$$6 \times 3 = 18$$

$$6 \times 4 = 24$$

$$6 \times 5 = 30$$

$$6 \times 6 = 36$$

$$6 \times 7 = 42$$

$$6 \times 8 = 48$$

$$6 \times 9 = 54$$

I do agree with Jacob. Every multiple of six is a multiple of 3 but it's every other number multiple of 3 is a multiple of six